UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/540,361	03/31/2000	Rajeev Koodli	NC17353	2371

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2616	

DATE MAILED: 08/24/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/540,361	KOODLI, RAJEEV
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Melanie Jagannathan	2616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>06 August 2006</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-26* is/are pending in the application.

 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) *5-11 and 16-22* is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-4,12-15 and 23-26* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

 a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

  1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

  2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

  3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

 * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
  Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
  Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

- A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 8/7/06 and 6/30/06 has been entered.

- Claims 1-26 are pending.

Claim Objections

1.   Claims 12-13, 15, 17, 19, and 21 are objected to because of the following informalities: on line 1, "A" should be changed to "An". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 1-4, 12-15 and 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Feng, Wu-Chang et al. "Adaptive Packet Marking for Maintaining

End-to-End Throughput in a Differentiated-Services Internet", IEEE, October 1999 in

view of Bechtolsheim et al. US 6,515,963.

Regarding claims 1, 24, the claimed determining a sending rate estimate is

disclosed by user or network administrator specifying a desired minimum service rate

for connection or connection group. See page 685, column 2, lines 34-37, page 686,

column 4, lines 18-24. The claimed probabilistically marking a packet to one of a

plurality of priority levels based on sending rate estimate is disclosed by packet-marking

engine, for monitoring and sustaining the requested level of service, sets ToS bits in

packet headers appropriately. See page 685, column 2, lines 37-45, page 686, column

1, lines 1-3.

Feng discloses all of the limitations of the claims except for determining any

credits or debits for the packet stream including a plurality of data packets from a

source, wherein a probability marking of the packet stream is improved while there is

sufficiently accumulated credit and when a first criterion is met. Bechtolsheim et al.

discloses credit field in flow table for each indexed flow table entry so a flow over its

dynamic buffer limit incurring a drop probability could send some amount of packets to

exhausts credits. Credits are incremented on enqueueing and decremented on marking

or dropping. See column 10, lines 1-35, column 12, lines 1-23. Once a flow exhausts

its credits or reaches a minimum credit threshold level, it is deemed non-adaptive and a

separate non-adaptive flow limit is enforced for that flow. A non-adaptive flow must stay

under the flow limit for several queuing operations to build up enough credits so that it

will be classified as an adapting flow and allowed queue space.   At the time the

invention was made it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to

modify Feng with credits and flow limits of Bechtolsheim et al. One of ordinary skill in

the art would be motivated to do this since a credit scheme ensures a fair allocation of

bandwidth. See column 10, lines 47-49.

Regarding claims 2-4, the claimed determining a sending rate estimate is

disclosed by user or network administrator specifying a desired minimum service rate

for connection or connection group. See page 685, column 2, lines 34-37, page 686,

column 4, lines 18-24. The claimed probabilistically marking a packet to one of a

plurality of priority levels based on sending rate estimate is disclosed by packet-marking

engine for monitoring and sustaining the requested level of service by setting ToS bits in

packet headers appropriately. See page 685, column 2, lines 37-45, page 686, column

1, lines 1-3.

The claimed determining if sending rate estimate is less than first rate threshold

or between a first rate threshold and second rate threshold and in response to this

setting a probability of marking packet with a first selected priority level is disclosed by

marking probability is periodically updated depending on observed bandwidth and

corresponding target bandwidth. If observed bandwidth is less than target bandwidth,

then packet-marking probability is incremented which is upgrading packets belonging to

the connection to highest priority level. Similarly, if observed is less than target, packet-

marking probability is decremented to best-effort. See page 686, column 1, lines 35-49,

page 687, column 1, lines 11-48, column 2, lines 6-23.

Feng discloses all of the limitations of the claims except for determining any credits or debits for the packet stream including a plurality of data packets from a source, wherein a probability marking of the packet stream is improved while there is sufficiently accumulated credit and when a first criterion is met. Bechtolsheim et al. discloses credit field in flow table for each indexed flow table entry so a flow over its dynamic buffer limit incurring a drop probability could send some amount of packets to exhausts credits. Credits are incremented on enqueueing and decremented on marking or dropping. See column 10, lines 1-35, column 12, lines 1-23. Once a flow exhausts its credits or reaches a minimum credit threshold level, it is deemed non-adaptive and a separate non-adaptive flow limit is enforced for that flow. A non-adaptive flow must stay under the flow limit for several queuing operations to build up enough credits so that it will be classified as an adapting flow and allowed queue space. At the time the invention was made it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Feng with credits and flow limits of Bechtolsheim et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to do this since a credit scheme ensures a fair allocation of bandwidth. See column 10, lines 47-49.

Regarding claims 12-15 and 25-26, the claimed first determining unit/metering tool configured to determine a sending rate estimate is disclosed by user or network administrator specifying a desired minimum service rate for connection or connection group. See page 685, column 2, lines 34-37, page 686, column 4, lines 18-24. The claimed marking unit/router configured to probabilistically mark a packet to one of a plurality of priority levels based on sending rate estimate is disclosed by packet-marking

engine, to monitor and sustain the requested level of service, sets ToS bits in packet

headers appropriately. See page 685, column 2, lines 37-45, page 686, column 1, lines

1-3. The claimed third determining unit configured to determine if sending rate estimate

is less than first rate threshold or between a first rate threshold and second rate

threshold and in response to this the claimed setting unit configured to set a probability

of marking packet with a first selected priority level is disclosed by packet marking

engine periodically updates the marking probability depending on observed bandwidth

and corresponding target bandwidth. If observed bandwidth is less than target

bandwidth, then packet-marking probability is incremented which is upgrading packets

belonging to the connection to highest priority level. Similarly, if observed is less than

target, packet-marking probability is decremented to best-effort. See page 686, column

1, lines 35-49, page 687, column 1, lines 11-48, column 2, lines 6-23.

Feng discloses all of the limitations of the claims except for the second

determining unit/determining means configured to determine any credits or debits for

the packet stream including a plurality of data packets from a source, wherein a

probability marking of the packet stream is improved while there is sufficiently

accumulated credit and when a first criterion is met. Bechtolsheim et al. discloses credit

field in flow table for each indexed flow table entry so a flow over its dynamic buffer limit

incurring a drop probability could send some amount of packets to exhausts credits.

Credits are incremented on enqueueing and decremented on marking or dropping. See

column 10, lines 1-35, column 12, lines 1-23. Once a flow exhausts its credits or

reaches a minimum credit threshold level, it is deemed non-adaptive and a separate

non-adaptive flow limit is enforced for that flow. A non-adaptive flow must stay under

the flow limit for several queuing operations to build up enough credits so that it will be

classified as an adapting flow and allowed queue space.   At the time the invention was

made it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Feng

with credits and flow limits of Bechtolsheim et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would

be motivated to do this since a credit scheme ensures a fair allocation of bandwidth.

See column 10, lines 47-4

4.   Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lin et al.

US 6,463,068 in view of Bechtolsheim et al. US 6,515,963.

The claimed determining a first probability using a first algorithm, at least

one second probability using a second algorithm, the first and second algorithm

being different and weighting each probability so that each contribute to net

probability is disclosed by Lin et al. by weighted average free queue depth

calculation in Lin's WRED scheme. WRED packet drop probability is based on

maximum and minimum thresholds and a mark probability denominator. The

rate of packet drop increases linearly as the average queue size increases until it

reaches the maximum threshold and the mark probability denominator is the

fraction of packets dropped when the average queue depth is at maximum

threshold. In WRED, the minimum threshold value should be set high enough to

maximize the link utilization. If the minimum threshold is too low, packets may be

dropped unnecessarily, and the transmission link will not be fully used.

Lin discloses a WRED processor (Figure 2, element 22) determines a new

weighted average free queue depth using current weighted average free queue depth, a

weighted factor W and the instantaneous size of free queue. The weighted average is

compared with the predetermined minimum and maximum thresholds and if it falls

between the thresholds, a probability of discard is calculated using weighted average

value. See column 4, lines 39-67 and column 5. Examiner interprets first algorithm as

determination of minimum threshold that cannot be set too low to result in unnecessary

drops and second algorithm as determination of maximum threshold. Lin discloses the

maximum and minimum thresholds are set relative to one another such that the loss

priorities associated with the classes of service are maintained. See column 2, lines 37-

39.

However, Lin et al. does not disclose determining any credits or debits for the

packet stream, wherein a probability marking of the packet stream is improved while

there is sufficiently accumulated credit and when a first criterion is met. Bechtolsheim et

al. discloses credit field in flow table for each indexed flow table entry so a flow over its

dynamic buffer limit incurring a drop probability could send some amount of packets to

exhausts credits. Credits are incremented on enqueueing and decremented on marking

or dropping. See column 10, lines 1-35, column 12, lines 1-23. Once a flow exhausts

its credits or reaches a minimum credit threshold level, it is deemed non-adaptive and a

separate non-adaptive flow limit is enforced for that flow. A non-adaptive flow must stay

under the flow limit for several queuing operations to build up enough credits so that it

will be classified as an adapting flow and allowed queue space. At the time the

invention was made it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to

modify Lin et al. with credits and flow limits of Bechtolsheim et al. One of ordinary skill

in the art would be motivated to do this since a credit scheme ensures fair allocations of

bandwidth. See column 10, lines 47-49.

Allowable Subject Matter

5.   Claims 5-11 and 16-22 are allowable over prior art.

Regarding claim 5, the prior art does not disclose if sending rate is between a

first and second rate threshold, marking a packet such that a rate of packets marked a

subordinate priority level is no greater than $1-(FRT/s)$ in combination with other

limitations of the claims.

Regarding claims 6, 17, the prior art does not disclose if sending rate is greater

than second rate threshold, marking a packet such that the rate of packets marked a

second priority level is $(SRT - FRT)/s$ in combination with other limitations of the claims.

Regarding claims 8, 19, the prior art does not disclose if sending rate is greater

than the rate threshold, determining if a burst size is greater than a minimum burst and

in response that burst size is greater than minimum burst marking the packet a first

priority level in combination with other limitations of the claims.

Regarding claims 10, 21, the prior art does not disclose if sending rate is greater

than the super rate threshold, determining if a burst size is greater than a minimum

burst and in response that burst size is greater than minimum burst marking the packet

a highest priority level in combination with other limitations of the claims.

Regarding claim 16, prior art of record does not disclose, in single or in

combination, marking a data packet such that rate of packet marked a subordinate

priority level is no greater than 1-(FRT/s) in response to determination sending rate

estimate is between a first rate threshold and a second threshold.

Response to Arguments

6.   Applicant's arguments filed 08/06/2006 have been considered but are moot in

view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Examiner appreciates Applicant's detailed

description of the prior art.

Applicant argues reference Bechtolscheim does disclose the claimed determining

any credits or debits for packet stream, but does not teach improving the probability

marking of the packet stream while there is a sufficiently accumulated credit and when a

first criterion is met.

Examiner respectfully disagrees. Bechtolsheim et al. discloses credit field in flow

table for each indexed flow table entry so a flow over its dynamic buffer limit incurring a

drop probability could send some amount of packets to exhausts credits. Credits are

incremented on enqueueing and decremented on marking or dropping. See column 10,

lines 1-35, column 12, lines 1-23. Once a flow exhausts its credits or reaches a

minimum credit threshold level, it is deemed non-adaptive and a separate non-adaptive

flow limit is enforced for that flow. A non-adaptive flow must stay under the flow limit for

several queuing operations to build up enough credits so that it will be classified as an

adapting flow and allowed queue space. Examiner interprets the claimed improving the

probability of marking a stream while there is sufficiently accumulated credit with

Bechtolsheim's disclosure of a non-adaptive flow must stay under the non-adaptive flow

limit (the claimed first criterion is met) to build up enough credits to be reclassified as

adapting (sufficiently accumulated credit). A credit value is decremented on marking so

if the credits are being built, the probability of marking a stream must be improving.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Melanie Jagannathan whose telephone number is 571-

272-3163. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00 a.m.-

5:00 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Chi Pham can be reached on 571-272-3179. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Melanie Jagannathan
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2616
August 19, 2006